

# PIE

3. The works of painters.  
Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wat.*  
If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture-drawers*, I do hereby give it him. *Stillington.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.  
Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;  
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*  
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

To PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To paint; to represent by painting.  
I have not seen him so *pictured*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
He who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalene is *pictured* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not conflict with the strict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South's Sermon.*

2. To represent.  
All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*  
Fond man,  
See here thy *picture*'d life. *Thomson's Winter.*

To PIDDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *bryta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]  
1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.  
From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,  
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Anf.*

PI'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

PIE. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *bizian*, to build, that is to build of paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pastry*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple *pastry* is still called an apple foot.]  
1. Any crust baked with something in it.  
No man's *pie* is freed  
From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and therefore more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*  
Chufe your materials right;  
From thence of course the figure will arise,  
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pie*. *King.*  
Eat beef or *pie*-crust, if you'd ferocious be. *King.*

2. [*Pice*, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.  
The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tusser.*  
The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,  
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung.  
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,  
Or with a voice endu'd the chat'ring *pie*? *Dryden.*  
'Twas witty want.

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.  
4. Cock and *pie* was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.  
Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—  
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—  
—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chufe, Sir; come, come. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PIE'BALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.  
It was a particoloured drefs,  
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*  
They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*  
They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilfrington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator, N° 452.*  
Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsley-woolsey brothers,  
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. f.* [*Pice*, Fr.]  
1. A patch. *Anfworth.*  
2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *Ezekiel xxiv. 26.*  
The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

# PIE

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses. *Burnet.*  
A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

2. A part.  
It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tilghson.*

3. A picture.  
If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawning, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*  
Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,  
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

4. A composition; performance.  
He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

5. A single great gun.  
A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essay.*  
Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knutley's History of the Turks.*

6. A hand gun.  
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with.  
The ball goes on in the direction of the flick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Chapin.*

7. A coin; a single piece of money.  
When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove;  
'And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

8. A-PIECE. To each.  
I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

9. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort, united; the same with the rest.  
Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,  
That all seems uniform and of a *piece*. *Roscommon.*  
When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *Usher.*  
My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*  
I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*  
Too justly vanish'd from an age like this;  
Now she is gone, the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*  
Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To enlarge by the addition of a *piece*.  
I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,  
To draw it out in length. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
If aught within that little seeming substance,  
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,  
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,  
She is yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite.  
3. To *PIECE* out. To encrease by addition.  
He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.  
Let him, that was the cause of this, have power  
To take off so much grief from you, as he  
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakespeare.*  
The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should perorate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIE'CE. *n. f.* [from *piece*.] One that *pieces*.  
PIE'CELESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate *pieces*.  
In those poor types of God, round circles; so  
Religion's types the *pieces* centers flow,  
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Dome.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adv.* [*Pice* and *mel*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In *pieces*; in fragments.  
Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear,  
And cast it in the sea  
I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,  
E'er I'll take you for better or worse.  
Neither was the body then subject to disempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

# PIE

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*  
*Piecemeal* they win this acre first, then that;  
Glean on and rather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.  
Other blasphemies level, some at one attribute, some at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tong.*

PIE'D. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.  
They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie'd*, orient and various colours. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
*Pie'd* cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*  
The feat, the soft wool of the bee,  
The cover, gallantly to see,  
The wing of a *pie'd* butterfly,  
I row 'twas simple trimming.  
Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PIE'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *pie'd*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.  
There is an art, which in their *pie'dness* shares  
With great creating nature. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

PIE'LED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *pie'd*, or having short hair.  
*Pie'd* priest, dost thou command me be shut out?  
I do. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.  
PIER. *n. f.* [*Pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.  
Oak, cedar and chestnut are the best builders, for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*  
The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*  
The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half; the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*Piercer*, Fr.]  
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.  
Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,  
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*  
With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,  
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*  
The glorious temple shall arise,  
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.  
Did your letters *pierce* the queen;  
She read them in my presence,  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*  
1. To make way by force.  
Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;  
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakespeare.*  
There is that speaketh like the *piercing* of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Proverbs xii. 18.*  
Short arrows, called *spights*, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To strike; to move; to affect.  
Say, be he mute, and will not speak a word;  
Then I'll commend her volubility;  
And say the uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To enter; to dive.  
She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

4. To affect severely.  
They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare.*

PIER'CE. *n. f.* [from *pierce*.]  
1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.  
Carts, ladders and wimble, with *perfor* and pod. *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.  
The hollow instrument, whereby, we may englisth *piersers*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

# PIG

3. One who perforates.  
PIER'CEINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.  
PIER'CEINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *pierce*.] Power of piercing.  
We contemplate the vast reach and compals of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

PIETY. *n. f.* [*Pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.]  
1. Discharge of duty to God.  
What *piety*, piety, fortitude did Aeneas possess beyond his companions?  
'Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,  
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*  
There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.  
PIG. *n. f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]  
1. A young sow or boar.  
Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*,  
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakespeare.*  
Alba, from the white sow nam'd,  
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*  
The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit and chicken. *Pleyer on the Humours.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.  
A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,  
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.  
PIG'GON. *n. f.* [*Pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dove-cote.  
This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakespeare.*  
A turtle, dove and a young *pigeon*. *Gen. xv. 9.*  
Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they pass'd safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*  
Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,  
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*  
See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon*-house. *Addison's Guardian.*  
This building was design'd a model,  
Or of a *pigeon*-house or oven,  
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PIG'GONFOOT. *n. f.* An herb. *Anfworth.*  
PIG'GONLIVERED. *adj.* [*Pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle.  
I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall  
To make oppression bitter. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

PIG'GIN. *n. f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.  
PIGHT. *old preter. and part. pass. of pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.  
An hideous rock is *pight*,  
Of mighty Magnes stone, whole craggy cliff,  
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,  
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*  
The body big and mightily *pight*,  
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,  
Whilom had been the king of the field,  
And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*  
Then brought she me into this desert vast,  
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Id. Queen.*  
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,  
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakespeare.*  
When I dissuaded him from his intent,  
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakespeare.*

PIG'MENT. *n. f.* [*Pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.  
Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigment*, and the comparative diaphanancy of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PIG'MY. *n. f.* [*Pigmæ*, Fr. *pigmaus*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable.  
When cranes invade, his little sword and shield  
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
The criticks of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*  
But that it wanted room,  
It might have been a *pigmy's* tomb. *Swift.*

PIG'ONATION. *n. f.* [*Pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.  
PIG'OUT. *n. f.* [*Pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut.  
I with my long nails will dig these *pignuts*. *Shakespeare.*

PIG'SNEY. *n. f.* [*Pige*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.  
Shine upon me but benignly  
With that one, and that other *pigfey*. *Hudibras.*

PIG'WIDGON. *n. f.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.  
Where's the Stoick can his wrath appease,  
To see his country sick of Pym's distaste;  
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey  
To such *pigwidgon* myrmidons as they? *Cleveland.*